

ARTICLE 62-03.1

PLUMBING INSTALLATION STANDARDS

Chapter

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CHAPTER 62-03.1-01

ADMINISTRATION

Section

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62-03.1-01-01. Conformance with Uniform Plumbing Code - Exceptions.

1. State plumbing code defined. The board adopts, as the state plumbing code, the 2000 edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code including appendices E, I, and L, published by the international association of plumbing and mechanical officials, with the exceptions and modifications described in section 62-03.1-02-02 and chapter 62-03.1-03.
2. All plumbing as defined in North Dakota Century Code section 43-18-01, including materials, must meet or exceed the minimum provisions of this article and the Uniform Plumbing Code.

History: Effective March 1, 2000.

General Authority: NDCC 43-18-09

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-18-09

62-03.1-01-02. General statement of policy. The scope of this code excludes the development of specific standards related to any, all, or any combination of the composition, dimensions, or mechanical and physical properties of materials, fixtures, devices, and equipment used or installed in plumbing systems. The inclusion of a material, even though indicated as approved for purposes of the code, does not infer unqualified endorsement as to its selection of serviceability in any or every installation. The establishment of trade jurisdictional areas is not within the scope of this code.

History: Effective March 1, 2000.

General Authority: NDCC 43-18-09

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-18-09

62-03.1-01-03. Interpretive rules. Some of the details of plumbing construction may vary, but the basic sanitary and safety principles desirable and necessary to protect the health of the people are the same everywhere. As interpretations may be required and as unforeseen situations arise which are not specifically covered in the code, the following principles must be used to define the intent of this code.

1. **All occupied premises must have potable water.** All premises intended for human habitation, occupancy, or use must be provided with a supply of potable water. Such a water supply must not be connected with unsafe water sources, nor be subject to the hazards of backflow.
2. **Adequate water required.** Plumbing fixtures, devices, and appurtenances must be supplied with water in sufficient volume and at pressures adequate to enable them to function properly and without undue noise under normal conditions of use.
3. **Hot water required.** Hot water must be supplied to all plumbing fixtures that normally need or require hot water for their proper use and function.
4. **Water conservation.** Plumbing must be designed and adjusted to use the minimum quantity of water consistent with proper performance and cleaning.
5. **Safety devices.** Devices for heating and storing water must be so designed and installed as to guard against dangers from explosion or overheating.
6. **Use public sewer where available.** Every building with installed plumbing fixtures and intended for human habitation, occupancy, or use, and located on premises where a public sewer is on or passes said premises within a reasonable distance, must be connected to the sewer.
7. **Required plumbing fixtures.** Each family dwelling unit must have at least one water closet, one lavatory, one kitchen-type sink, and one bathtub or shower to meet the basic requirements of sanitation and personal hygiene.

All other structures for human habitation must be equipped with sufficient sanitary facilities. Plumbing fixtures must be made of durable, smooth, nonabsorbent, and corrosion-resistant material and must be free from concealed fouling surfaces.

8. **Drainage system.** The drainage system must be designed, constructed, and maintained to guard against fouling, deposit of solids, and clogging and with adequate cleanouts so arranged that the pipes may be readily cleaned.

9. **Durable materials and good workmanship.** The piping of the plumbing system must be of durable material, free from defective workmanship, and so designed and constructed as to give satisfactory service for its reasonably expected life.
10. **Fixture traps.** Each fixture directly connected to the drainage system must be equipped with a liquid seal trap.
11. **Trap seals must be protected.** The drainage system must be designed to provide an adequate circulation of air in all pipes with no danger of siphonage, aspiration, or forcing of trap seals under conditions of ordinary use.
12. **Exhaust foul air to outside.** Each vent terminal must extend to the outer air and be so installed as to minimize the possibilities of clogging and the return of foul air to the building.
13. **Test the plumbing system.** The plumbing system must be subjected to such tests as will effectively disclose all leaks and defects in the work or the material.
14. **Exclude certain substances from the plumbing system.** A substance that will clog or accentuate clogging of pipes, produce explosive mixtures, destroy the pipes or their joints, or interfere unduly with the sewage disposal process must not be allowed to enter the building drainage system.
15. **Prevent contamination.** Proper protection must be provided to prevent contamination of food, water, sterile goods, and similar materials by backflow of sewage. When necessary, the fixture, device, or appliance must be connected indirectly with the building drainage system.
16. **Light and ventilation.** A water closet or similar fixture must not be located in a room or compartment that is not properly lighted and ventilated.
17. **Individual sewage disposal system.** If water closets or other plumbing fixtures are installed in buildings where there is no sewer within a reasonable distance, suitable provision must be made for disposing of the sewage by some accepted method of sewage treatment and disposal.
18. **Prevent sewer flooding.** Where a plumbing drainage system is subject to backflow of sewage from the public sewer or private disposal system, suitable provision must be made to prevent its overflow in the building.
19. **Proper maintenance.** Plumbing systems must be maintained in a safe and serviceable condition from the standpoint of both mechanics and health.

20. **Fixtures must be accessible.** All plumbing fixtures must be so installed with regard to spacing as to be accessible for their intended use and for cleaning.
21. **Structural safety.** Plumbing must be installed with due regard to preservation of the strength of structural members and prevention of damage to walls and other surfaces through fixture usage.
22. **Protect ground and surface water.** Sewage or other waste must not be discharged into surface or subsurface water unless it has first been subjected to some acceptable form of treatment.

History: Effective March 1, 2000.

General Authority: NDCC 43-18-09

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-18-09

62-03.1-01-04. Administrative powers and duties. The secretary-chief inspector and other inspectors of the North Dakota state plumbing board, under the direction of the board, shall administer laws, rules, plumbing installation standards of this state, and the Uniform Plumbing Code. In all cases when any action is taken by the secretary-chief inspector or inspectors of the board to enforce the provisions of any sections contained in this article or the Uniform Plumbing Code, such acts must be done in the name of and on behalf of the state.

History: Effective March 1, 2000.

General Authority: NDCC 43-18-09

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-18-09

62-03.1-01-05. Application for plumbing installation certificate. Any plumbing installation requiring inspection must have a plumbing installation certificate properly executed by the master or journeyman plumber in charge of the installation. The board shall have on hand a supply of certificates for distribution to the person in charge of the installation.

1. Inspection fees for each certificate issued must be according to the schedule of fees shown on the plumbing installation certificate. If work has commenced prior to submittal of the certificate and proper fees, the fee will be double or actual cost incurred to investigate, whichever is less. Requested inspection, reinspection, or inspection for which no fee is specifically indicated must be charged at twenty-five dollars per hour, plus travel expense.
2. The certificate must be signed by the applicant and the original returned to the board along with the proper fees prior to commencement of work. The duplicate copy must be retained by the plumbing contractor and the triplicate copy must be submitted to the building owner. The

issuing certificate fee must be charged for each certificate that must be reissued.

History: Effective March 1, 2000.

General Authority: NDCC 43-18-08

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-18-17.2, 43-18-17.3